Revised: Spring 2023

MDL 262 Clinical Chemistry II

COURSE OUTLINE

Prerequisites:

MDL 261 or equivalent

Course Description:

Introduces the basic principles of clinical chemistry, including a description of automation in the laboratory, and clinical chemistry techniques and point of care testing. Focuses on Blood gases, pH and buffer systems, and porphyrins/hemoglobin. Also concentrates on the assessment of organ system functions, including the endocrine system, calcium homeostasis, hepatic functions, cardiovascular system functions, renal function tests, and pancreatic functions. Discusses therapeutic drug monitoring techniques, clinical toxicology, and nutrition assessment.

Semester Credits: 4

Lecture Hours: 3



MDL 262 Clinical Chemistry II

Student Outcomes for the Course:

At the completion of this course, the student should be able to:

- Measure and interpret blood gas testing results
- Describe the structure and functions of the various organ systems of the human body along with disease states that can affect each system discussed
- Describe the components of the endocrine system, the structure and function of hormones, and the pathology of endocrine diseases
- Identify normal ranges of hormones in the bloodstream; know the conditions associated with hypo- or hyper secretion of the hormones discussed
- Identify the analytes that can be used as markers of disease states, such as cardiac and liver enzymes
- Identify the drugs commonly assayed in therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) and their clinical usage, and how to measure drug metabolites in the clinical laboratory
- Identify toxic substances that are commonly identified in the clinical setting such as illicit drugs and heavy metals, and understand how they are harmful to exposed humans
- Correlate the various tumor markers with the cancers they are associated with; perform assays for tumor markers in the laboratory
- Describe various disease states caused by nutritional factors, including diabetes, and assay for specific nutrients critical for normal homeostasis
- Recognize how pre-analytical, post-analytical and especially analytical errors can affect test results

Textbook:

<u>Clinical Laboratory Chemistry</u> 2nd Edition by R. L. Sunheimer and L. Graves Pearson ISBN: 978-0134413327



Course Outline

I. Circulating Tumor Markers

- A. Tumor Markers
- B. Clinical Applications
- C. Clinical Measurement
- D. Methodologies
- E. Selected Tumor Markers
- F. Germ Cell Tumors
- G. Prostate Disease
- H. Ovarian Cancer
- I. Colorectal Cancer
- J. Pancreatic Cancer
- K. Bladder Cancer
- L. Lung Cancer
- M. Gastric/Gallbladder Cancer

II. Blood Gases and pH

- A. Buffers and Acid-Base Balance
- B. Respiratory System and Gas Exchange
- C. Distribution of Gases in the Body
- D. Role of Kidneys in Acid-Base Balance
- E. Disorders of Acid-Base Balance
- F. Measurement of Blood Gases
- G. Hemoglobin Measurement
- H. Derived Parameters

III. Mineral and Bone Metabolism

- A. Minerals, Parathyroid Hormone, Calcitonin, and Vitamin D
- B. Bone Structure, Physiology and Metabolism
- C. Biomarkers of Bone Formation and Resorption
- D. Metabolic Bone Disorders

IV. Introduction to Hormones-Hypothalamic and Pituitary

- A. Introduction
- B. Techniques of Hormone Measurement



- C. Interpretation of Hormone Results
- D. Endocrine Function Assessment
- E. Pituitary Gland and Hypothalamus

V. Thyroid Function

- A. Thyroid Gland Function
- B. Thyroid Hormones
- C. Thyroid Function Testing
- D. Thyroid Diseases

VI. Adrenal Function

- A. Adrenal Medullary Hormones
- B. Adrenal Cortical Hormones
- C. Clinicopathologic Correlations
- D. Adrenal Hyperfunction

VII. Pancreatic Function

- A. Pancreatic Anatomy and Physiology
- B. Assessment of Exocrine Pancreatic Function
- C. Assessment of Endocrine Pancreatic Function
- D. Tumor Markers
- E. Pancreatic Diseases (Neoplasms, Insulinomas, Glucagonomas, Somatostatinomas)

VIII. Cardiac Function

- A. Review of Heart Anatomy and Physiology
- B. Cardiac Disease
- C. Cardiac Biomarkers
- D. POCT for Cardiac Biomarkers

IX. Liver Functions

- A. Liver Anatomy and Physiology
- B. Bilirubin Metabolism
- C. Pathological Hepatic Conditions
- D. Liver Function Tests



X. Iron, Porphyrins, and Hemoglobin

- A. Iron
- B. Ferritin and Transferrin
- C. Porphyrins
- D. Erythropoietic Porphyrias
- E. Hemoglobin

XI. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring

- A. Pharmacokinetics
- B. Clinical Pharmacokinetics
- C. Pharmacodynamics
- D. Preanlytical Conditions
- E. Specific Drug Groups
- F. Antibiotics
- G. Antiepileptic Drugs
- H. Antineoplastic Drugs
- I. Psychotherapeutic Drugs
- J. Anti-asthmatic Drugs
- K. Cardiac Drugs
- F. Immunosuppressive Drugs
- G. Analytical Techniques

XII. Vitamins

- A. Assessment of Vitamin Status
- B. Fat Soluble Vitamins
- C. Water soluble vitamins
- D. Vitamin B12
- E. Folic Acid

XIII. Molecular Diagnostics

- A. Gene Structure and Expression
- B. Introduction to Molecular Diagnostics
- C. Nucleic Acid Isolation
- D. Gel Electrophoresis
- E. Restriction Enzymes
- F. Hybridization Assays/Blotting Techniques
- G. DNA Microarrays
- H. DNA Amplification and Sequencing



Laboratory Topics

- Lab # 1: Alkaline Phosphatase
- Lab # 2: Acid phosphatases-Total + Prostatic
- Lab # 3: Iron and Iron Binding Capacity
- Lab # 4: Calcium Measurement
- Lab # 5: Bilirubin; Total and Direct
- Lab # 6: Creatine kinase (CPK)
- Lab # 7: Creatinine and Creatinine Clearance
- Lab # 8: Amylase
- Lab # 9: Acetaminophen and Salicylate
- Lab # 10: Ethanol Measurement
- Lab # 11: AST (SGOT)
- Lab # 12: Hemoglobin A1C

VIRGINIA WESTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE PO Box 14007 Roanoke, VA 24038

